Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1825. [NO. 57.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING, WEEKLY, IN THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE,

A RELIGIOUS PAPER,

TO BE CALLED THE

North-Carolina Telegraph,

CONDUCTED BY

REV. ROBERT. H. MORRISON, A. M.

THE importance of periodical publications has long been felt and acknowledged. By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily, the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry, "far as the curse is found," the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act *in concert*. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the Church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing Churches, has *not one such paper*. Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the union, of equal importance and respectability, but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications by some of the most distinguished gentlemen in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the Telegraph will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will find a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

☞ Price, three dollars a year, or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid in advance.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

*** Subscriptions received at this office.

NORTH-CAROLINA LOTTERY,

(For the benefit of the Oxford Academy.)

SECOND CLASS,

To be drawn positively in November next, and completed in a few minutes.

B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
2		1,990	3,980
18		1,000	18,000
18		500	9,300
18		100	1,800
186		50	9,300
186		25	4,650
1488		10	14,880
13950		5	69,750
15,870	Prizes,		$171,360
26,970	Blanks,		
42,840	Tickets		$171,360

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 36 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 36 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and five of them be drawn out; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $20,000, and those five other tickets which shall have on them the same Nos. in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them, respectively, viz:

The 1st,	3d and 2d to	$10,000
2d,	1st and 3d to	5,000
2d,	3d and 1st to	5,000
3d,	1st and 2d to	1,990
3d,	2d and 1st to	1,990

The 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 5th, the 2d, 4th and 5th, or the 3d, 4th and 5th in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $1,000.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three, the 1st, 2d and 4th, the 1st, 2d and 5th, or the 1st, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $500.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $100.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 2d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of $50.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two, the 3d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of $25.

All others, being 1488, having two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of $10.

And all those 13,950 tickets, having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of $5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, - - - - -	$5 00
Half do. - - - - -	2 50
Quarter do. - - - - -	1 25

Packages of 12 tickets, embracing the 36 numbers of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $21 25 nett, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate, viz:

Packages of whole, - - -	$60
Of halves, - - - - - - -	30
Of Quarters, - - - - - - -	15

☞ Orders for TICKETS received at this office.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of

MECHANISM

in the Western part of North-Carolina.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at $2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1	Prize of	$500	(Phæton and Cotton Saw Gin) - - - - -	is $500
1	do	$300	(Family Coach) -	is 300
1	do	$250	(Gig) - -	is 250
1	do	$180	(do.) - -	is 180
1	do	$130	(do.) - -	is 130
2	do	$100	(Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is 200
2	do	$80	(Gig and Sociable)	is 160
2	do	$20	(Bedsteads) -	is 40
3	do	$14	(a set of Tables)	is 42
2	do	$12	(Windsor Chairs)	is 24
3	do	$10	(two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) -	is 30
1	do	$8	(Bellows top Cradle)	is 8
10	do	$6	(6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) -	is 60
10	do	$5	(Hats) - -	is 50
1	do	$4	(Candlestand) -	is 4
1	do	$3	(do) - -	is 3
20	do	$3	(do) - -	is 60
300	do	$2	(25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) - -	is 600
431	do	$1	(Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.) - - -	is 431
793				$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

15?

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single bed-rooms, so much desired by travellers, this establishment contains several handsome drawing rooms and apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The furniture and bedding are entirely new; and, as the proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825.—4wt57

Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C. 1st October, 1825, some of which will be sent away as dead letters, if they are not taken out before the 1st January next.

Anthony Paul,	Loller E. Henry,
Abernathy D. C.	Linebarger Frederick
Abernathy John.	Loraths Elizabeth,
Baker Joseph,	Long Brumsic,
Brisendine Young,	Linch David,
Boyd John,	Lorse Charles,
Berry William 3,	Milligin William,
Blayloch William,	Martin Wm.
Buts Henry,	Marshal Wm.
Bennet Abram 2,	Morriss John,
Bennet Joseph W.	Michum Nathaniel,
Baker Mary,	Moore Joseph, Rev.
Black Ephraim,	M'Carty Jacob,
Burns Jacob,	Mull John,
Black Thomas,	Newton John,
Clark Jeptha,	Oats Charles H.
Cox Polly,	Petree John,
Colvin James,	Reece Paul A.
Cline Michael,	Roderick William,
Camp Abner,	Robinson Mrs. Jane,
Curry William,	Robinson Elizabeth,
Cowen Reuben,	Ramsay James,
Deets Jacob,	Richards Felty,
Elam Daniel,	Roberts Col. John,
Eaker Christy,	Robinson Amos,
Forney Jacob,	Rhodes Henry,
Fulenwider & Burton	Ramsour Jacob,
Fisher William,	Ramsour David,
Ferguson Thomas,	Roach Joseph,
Falls John,	Sherril Enos,
Garret John,	Summey Peter, jr.
Glen John,	Self Wm.
Goodright Jacob,	Starney John,
Graham William,	Spencer Benjamin,
Gabriel Abram,	Sumrour Michal,
Gullick Jonathan,	Sherrel Case,
Gardner Andrew,	Scott John,
Henderson L.	Sholl Charles,
Harmon Peter,	Smoyer John,
Hull Major,	Spain Harteret, Rev.
Howard Joseph,	Thomas Joseph,
Hamilton Drury,	Thompson John,
Horis John,	Taylor James,
Haron Jacob,	Tallant Richard,
Hunsicker Joseph,	Irley Joseph,
Harner Jacob,	Vickers Alexander,
Hull Benjamin,	Wiley Austin,
Harriss Wilie,	Wilfong George,
Husstetler Henry,	Wilson John,
Hartley Charles, Rev.	Warlick John,
Hamilton Ninion,	White Wm.
Jenkens David, 2	Wilson Joshua,
Jenkens Hugh,	Wills Isaac,
Knox John,	Wright Moses W.
Lutes Eli,	Whitesides Bazel,
Lutes, Mr.	Wacaster George,
Long John,	Williams Catharine,
Long Richard,	Leonard Waggoner's heirs.
Linebarger John,	

D. REINHARDT, P. M.

117——3it57

WINDSOR AND *FANCY CHAIR MAKING.*

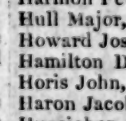
WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

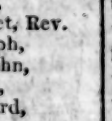
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

A first rate Farm for sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale that tract of land, (commonly called the Leeper tract,) lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba river, and containing about

One Thousand and Sixty-six Acres.



The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the cotton planter; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known, on application to the subscriber, living near centre meeting-house, Iredell county.

A. J. WORKE.

August 23, 1825.—3m60

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Wm. J. Alexander vs. David Martin. } Original Attachment, levied in the hands of Jas. Kirk and Wm. Lucky.

IT is ordered by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the November Term of this Court, in 1825, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.

3mt60—Price adv. $4

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.

OCTOBER.

This is the last month of the season in which we can expect to enjoy that nice ballance of agreeble warmth and bracing coolness of autumn, which is so grateful to our feelings after the effeminating influence of a scorching summer. To invalids and valetudinarians who dress as though they think that cloths were made for screens rather than to keep their bodies warm, we have nothing to say until they entirely lay aside their cobweb habits of silk and gauze, and make use of something more substantial to shield themselves against the inclemency of the approaching season. Besides the scanty, light, and flimsy attire of fashionable females of the present day, as greatly favoring the class of diseases from which they mostly suffer, may be reckoned the warmth and closeness of the apartments which are occupied by the opulent, together with the great and sudden changes of temperature, to the full effects of which, from the lightness of their dress, they are imprudently and needlessly exposed. In the winter, when persons leave such apartments to go into the open air, the change of temperature which they experience, often amounts to twenty-five or thirty degrees. The passages to the lungs, in consequence of being exposed to such a trasition from hot to cold, are likely fall into torpor, from the stream of cold air that must pass through them for the purpose of respiration; and when they re-enter their apartments, heated to the meridian temperature of the torrid zone, the blood rushes with violence into the vessels previously rendered torpid by the cold, and, upon the same principle that one feels pain in his hands on coming to the fire, after being exposed to the cold, they feel a sensation of uneasiness and heat about the throat; this local inflammation spreads and they experience all the symtoms usually attendant on a recent catarrh.

It is not our business to dictate the kind, or fashion of the garment most suitable to secure the thousand avenues of a weak constitution against the attacks of disease; but we strongly recommend to those who are in good health if they would remain so, and to those who are feeble, if they would not alter for the worse, to adapt their clothing more to the season and their own comfort; and less to the folly of fashion, the propagation of disease, and the ruin of their constitution, than is generally customary with the fashionable part of the community.

Except warm clothes, nothing is more conducive to bodily health, activity and cheerfulness of the mind, than regular and seasonable exercise. Taken in a suitable degree and at proper times, it increases the power of digestion, quickens and renders clear the action of the mind, and preserves that just ballance between the mental and physical powers which is necessary to health, strength and happiness. While we thus enjoin upon all to cultivate habits of free and regular exercise, we would caution those of fragile or impaired constitutions against using it so as to occasion a great degree of heat or fatigue. To do good, it must be regular, daily, and perseveringly made use of, so as to keep up insensible perspiration. It is to the interruption of this process, rendered certain by the flimsy wardrobe in which Fashion requires those who are devoted to her service always to appear, that we trace the origin of those fatal diseases which are constantly making such cruel ravages among those who contribute most to the life and ornaments of social and domestic intercourse. How long will the votaries of this healthdestroying system remain passive under the absurd and arbitrary laws of fashion? Must the delicate fabric of the female constitution be eternally sacrificed upon this alter of folly and tyrant custom? Both humanity and affection declares with sorrow that the names are already too numerous of those who have fallen victims to the deadly influence of that insidious class of diseases, which preys with the most unsparing voracity upon the *fairest* aud *dearest* part of nature's work.

Progress of Enterprise.—Fourteen years ago there was but one newspaper printed in the state of New-York west of Canandaigua. At this time, in the same district of country, there are published *twenty-two* weekly papers. In 1811, a house and lot in Buffalo was sold for $800. The same lot could not now be obtained, exclusive of buildings, for $7000. It is said, that in the village of Rochester, which in 1813 coptained but three or four houses, a mill, &c. lots have been sold on some of the principal business streets, the present season, for $100 a foot front, extending only 70 or 80 feet deep.

Ballooning.—There is something very singular in the idea of a man going up into the atmosphere and traversing those fields of air which only the birds of Heaven have heretofore been in the habit of visiting. How easy the great globular body seems to poise itself on the cloud, and rock about with the slightest breeze, as if it were an airy nothing! There is no jolting in the journey of a balloon; no fear of being overturned in passing sharp corners; no impediments in the way, unless it be the obstruction of an azure cloud. The prospect of the cultivated earth, from a balloon suspended in the atmosphere, must be beautiful in the extreme. The ærial traveller sits at ease in his decorated gondola, and looks down from his dizzy height upon the cities, the vales, and the seas below. Every thing appears in miniature beneath him, but the outlines of the object are as distinct as if he saw the pencil tracing the contour. The spreading trees that adorn the side of the mountain, are diminished to the size of a gooseberry bush; and the gigantic palaces and massive temples appear to the eye of the æronaut like so many pigeon houses. The large ships that sit buoyant on the water, seem to sink into their native element, and the hoarse wave, as it murmurs up the sea-shore, appears like the puny chafing of the mountain rivulet, when the rains have swollen its floods. And all these new views of the earth and its golden furniture, is occasioned by one of the simple elements, of water obtained in an æriform state, by a chemical process.

Steam carries our floating houses of entertainment along the ocean and up to the heads of our rivers, in oppositon to winds and tide; and another species of gas wanders over all our streets, and breaks out in stores and repositories in the most brilliant floods of light; hydrogen gas, confined within a silken periphery, will bear up in the atmosphere, and into the very bosom of the clouds, a man with all his instruments, and bags of sand about him. There is no end to the discoveries of science. But yet the art of ascending into the atmosphere must always remain a philosophical amusement, and little else. It is one of the pretty freaks of philosophy, too volatile ever to be made subservient to any useful purpose. It never can be made the means of attaining some great end; it is the means and the end, and all in itself. *Nat. Adv.*

Curious Piece of Mechanism.—The inhabitants of Easlingwold were astonished by the exhibition of an automaton, made by Mr. Clemitshaw, of that place, called the Alarm Statue, or Wooden Watchman, previous to its being sent to London for presentation to his Majesty. This curious piece of machinery represents a soldier in uniform, and is six feet high. It stands erect, in the manner of a sentinel on duty, having a blunderbuss in its hand; but upon touching a wire it immediately turns round in that direction, drops its head, presents the piece and fires. It also, at the same instant, rings two alarm bells, and gives the command "fire," in a distinct and audible manner.

Singular circumstance.—A few days ago, at Swalwell, a man set his bull dog upon an ass, when the ass immediately took the dog up in his mouth and dragged him to the river Derwent, into which he put him over his head, and lying down upon him, kept him there until he was drowned!—[Let it no longer be said, "as stupid as an ass."]

A planter in one of the southern states had two slaves who were fond of hunting. One day, having finished their tasks, they repaired to a neighboring wood, where they found a cave, which curiosity induced them to enter. They agreed that one should remain at the entrance, while the other entered the den. While thus engaged, a wolf, the inhabitant of the den, returned, and not perceiving the man at the entrance, was seized by the tail, and held fast. The other, alarmed at the sudden darkening of the den, and being at a loss how to account for it, cried, "What de debil make de hole so dark?" Sambo replied, "If de tail come loose, I guess you know."

SOVEREIGN REMEDIES.

For the gout, toast and water—whooping cough ipecacuanna—bile, exercise—corns, easy shoes—blue devils, blue ruin—rheumatism, new flannel and patience—tooth-ache, pluck-it-out—debt, oxalid-acid—love, matrimony.

DESULTORY.

Extract of a letter from a Baltimorean, to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

"BOSTON, Sept. 23, 1825.

"On Monday, in company with a friend, I visited the venerable John Adams, at his mansion in Quincy. We arrived there before nine in the morning; the day was remarkably mild and pleasant, and he had, for the first time past, taken a ride to a near neighbor's. On our approaching his residence, we met an aged man in a carriage, who bowed as we passed, but we had no idea at the time, that it was Mr. Adams. On our arrival at the house, we were very cordially received by his son, Judge Thomas B. Adams, who informed us that it was his father that we met on the road, and that he would return in the course of an hour. Being invited to await his return, and unwilling to depart without seeing this venerable patriarch, we spent the time very agreeably, in examining the various portraits and paintings which adorn the rooms of his large, though plain and comfortable dwelling, and in a walk over a part of his farm to visit his stone quarries, which afford a moderate revenue. On entering the hall, the first thing that caught the eye, was an excellent bust of that stern veteran, General Jackson.—The farm is under good cultivation, and the house is of the ancient order, classical and chaste, but by no means rich or gorgeous. A stranger would recognise it as the residence of the man of learning and of science. On our return from our walk, we were conducted to his chamber, where we found him seated upon the sofa, attended by his niece. I had not seen him before for the last twelve years—time had made a most visible alteration in his appearance; and the first thought that struck me, was the last scene of "Shakspeare's seven ages." Although his size is very much reduced, and his bodily powers very frail, yet his mental faculties appeared remarkably strong and clear. He conversed very freely, and asked particularly about the health of the "venerable Carroll," as he called him. He said he had been informed, that "he could at this day mount his horse from the ground and ride fifteen miles without much fatigue, and that he enjoyed the society of his friends and partook of the conviviality of the table as well as the best of them." I asked him if he expected a visit from his son, the President, this season—he said it was quite uncertain whether he should, "but to see him once more would be the joy of his heart." After partaking of refreshments, we took our leave, with those feelings that are excited by the reflection that we shall see him no more this side of the grave. On the 30th of next month, he will be ninety years of age. Great numbers visit him almost daily, mostly from the South and West, but, in fact, from all parts of the world."

We have read (says the National Gazette,) a considerable part of the English copy, received by Messrs. Carey and Lea, of Milton's *Treatise on Christian Doctrine*, and think, that, when the work shall be known, the American edition of it, which is to be printed at Boston, cannot fail to reward the enterprize of the publishers. It is replete with able and curious disquisition; such as was to be expected from the illustrious author; although he maintains some opinions of great moment, which will be generally deemed heteredox. The London New Monthly Magazine says of it, truly—

"It is pregnant with the biblical learning of Milton, but it has one peculiarity, seldom to be found in his other prose works, namely, an exemption from any appearance of polemical indignation or asperity. No where has the great author shown himself so selfpossessed and unruffled by the recollections of the world. He seems absorbed in the scriptures, and in religious logic; and his style, as far as we can judge from the translation, is unusually unambitious and unlabored. At the same time, if the splendid eloquence which we might expect from Milton, be missing, we have his accustomed and pious deference to scripture authority, blended with his wonted acuteness of controversial powers, and with the strength of his scripture-clad memory."

Natural History.—It is said, in an English paper, that the oyster contains an incredible multitude of small embryo oysters, covered with little shells, perfectly transparent, swimming nimbly about—One hundred and twenty of these in a row would extend one inch. Besides these young oysters, the liquor contains a great variety of animalcules, five hundred times less in size, which emit a phosphoric light. The list of inhabitants, however, does not conclude here, for besides these last mentioned there are three distinct species of worms (called the oyster worm) half an inch long, found in oysters, which shine in the dark like glow worms.

The Militia.—One grand alteration should, and we believe shortly will, be made in the economy of our militia. Men, and particularly those who can least afford it, are called out to train four or five times a year, on pretence of learning their duty, and being qualified to act as soldiers, according to the rules and discipline of war, 'whenever it shall please their country to need their personal appearance.' What do they learn? We speak not of a few well-dressed chartered companies, and even they look more like parade than service. What, that is or can be serviceable, do they learn? and who is there to teach them? Officers tell men to do what they hardly know how to do themselves, and the same rub-a-dub, roll-calling, dragging routine of formality goes on, muster after muster, and year after year, and not one single file learns more of the military than the boy that sells him beer or candy. Who, as a private, ever came away from training better versed in military tactics than when he went on parade? The officers have nothing new, nothing old, to communicate. Let *them* be drilled thoroughly, and screwed to the utmost tension of discipline, until they are compelled to know their duty; let *them* train four days to a private's one, and he may learn something. An apology at least for an effective force can be brought out for the inspection and review of the higher grades of the militia officers. But call now sixty militia companies together, and let the Governor, if he pleases, look at their captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, and say how much military information is to be obtained from them. It is an unconscionable imposition upon the time, money, and the good sense of any man, who knows enough to be trusted with a musket, to be warned out spring and fall to get such rudiments, of the art of war, in such a way from such sources.

Connecticut Mirror.

A TURKISH ARMY.

The following account of a Turkish army in campaign, is from a recent number of the Military Journal of Berlin.

"An Ottoman army may be compared to those bands of armed pilgrims who at one time inundated all parts of Europe; but instead of a long train of pilgrims, bearing the cross and rosary, a Turkish army is followed by dervises, clothed in strange mantles, and riding upon asses, in token of their humility. They are at the head of a troop which carries the colors of the Prophet. After them come a light body, called the 'lost children,' who pillage and ravage the country through which the army passes. They precede the timariots, or national militia, mounted upon asses or mules, procured at their own expense, or rather that of the country in which they levy their contributions. Then come the infantry, formerly the pride of the Ottoman army, but now entirely degenerated. They are armed with guns without bayonets, and pistols without poignards. They march without order, in detachments, like so many flocks of sheep. Behind them are the topchis, artillery men, whose canons are drawn by oxen or Christian slaves, whose pace is quickened by the lashes of the whip. Among these soldiers some are singing, others crying and others firing their pieces in the air. The rear ground of this mixture is closed by a chief, richly dressed and mounted on a courser. He is surrounded by a crowd of insolent domesticks, or by slaves, to whom he distributes freely strokes of the sabre when they do not keep at a respectful distance. Under the protections of these domesticks are frequently seen Greek sutlers, Jews who sell clothes, Bohemian story tellers, and thieves and executioners. A Turkish army never marches without a number of Jew commissioners, who sell the barley for the horses, and wheat for bread; and when the army takes up a position, all the inhabitants of the environs, friends or foes, are put under contribution."

The Lakes.—We stated in our last paper, says the Salem Observer, on the information of a friend that the Board of British Surveyors had been engaged for two years, for making a survey of the Lake country. The gentleman has since informed us, that we misunderstood him, respecting the time of the surveyors' service. They are under the direction of the Admiralty Board in England, and have been engaged for ten years in making surveys of the Lakes only. They began on Lake Ontario, and completed the survey of Superior during the present summer. The survey of Lake Huron alone occupied two years. The Board of Admiralty are now in the possession of correct charts of the Lakes, drawn from an accurate survey, and if our suspicions are correct they have obtained much better information respecting these inland seas, than our own government. The events of the last war taught the Lords of the Admiralty the importance of making these surveys, and should future occurrences afford them an opportunity to avail themselves of the information, which they have now acquired, our government may be dearly taxed for their remissness. *N. Y. Gaz.*

The White Mountains in New Hampshire, were covered with snow, for the first time this season, on the 29th Sept.

General Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 10.—The ship *George Clinton*, which left Liverpool Aug. 28, arrived in the lower harbor on Friday evening, but her letter bag did not reach town till Saturday afternoon, owing to a thick fog.

The Liverpool market was in much the same state as before. No new failures had taken place.

We have received London papers to the evening of the 26th of August, and Lloyd's List of the 23d.

The British Parliament assembled on the 24th and was further prorogued to the 1st Nov.

A new lithographic invention is announced at Brussels, by which the French papers are to be copied and reprinted within two hours after the arrival of the mail.

It is reported that the Archduchess Maria Louisa, widow of Bonaparte, has been married to the Count Niepperg, who is to be raised to the dignity of a Prince.

It is stated that the British government is opposed to the proposed expedition of Lord Cochrane to Greece, which was started by the holders of the Greek loan.

The English brig Britannia, Neale, which loaded at Enos with provisions for the Turks in the Morea, has been carried into Napoli di Romania by the Greeks, and her cargo condemned.—The English Consul refused to interfere in her behalf.

It is said most of the transports which follow the Turkish fleet are Austrian vessels.

Another expedition as strong as the first was preparing in Egypt to act against the Greeks. It was supposed most of the Egyptian fleet had gone to bring it.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Napoli, headed by a Turk attired in the European costume, who professed great interest in the cause of the Greeks. He raised troops, and had in his corps thirteen other Turks. Their plan was to spike the cannon at Napoli as the Turks advanced. After being put to the torture the traitor made a full confession, and was burnt alive.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The Moniteur contains a long decree of King Ferdinand, suppressing all the military and permanent Executive commissions which were established in all the capital towns of the kingdom, and the Balerian Islands, by the decree of Jan. 1824.

General Miranda, who distinguished himself in dispersing the troops of Riego, is appointed second in command of the Island of Cuba.

Our opposition journals, mortified by the rise in the funds, endeavor to circulate false news. For some days they proclaimed that French troops were about to enter Spain. The Journal des Debats gives out that Spain is raising her provincial militia—that France is forming a camp at the foot of the Pyrennees—that England is strengthening herself on the Tagus—and that such great preparations have for their object the recognition of South-America. These papers have no regard to truth—what they desire is war somewhere, but we can assure their readers, that the political horizon never presented an aspect so calm as at present, and so many pledges of its continuance. The camps of Bayonne and Perpignan are but camps of exercise—The Spaniards have collected no troops but for the Ferrol expedition—and the English station on the Tagus has not been reinforced.

Etoile.

London, Aug. 26.—Our information from the Continent received this day, throw but little light on the subject of the affairs of Greeee. The capture of Ibrahim Pacha coutinues to be asserted, but confirmation of the fact is wanted.

Other reports state that Arabs are overrunning Arcadia with fire and sword—that the Turkish ships have entered the Gulph of Patras, and obliged the small Greek ships to take refuge in the Gulph of Corinth—and that Red-Schid Pacha was about to re-enter Etolia and again lay siege to Missolonghi.

"*Liverpool, Aug.* 27—The Cotton Markit opened rather heavily this week, and continued in but a languid state until Thursday, when the demand revived considerably, which was aided by some export orders, for the better qualities of Uplands, Mobile, and New-Orleans, and purchases have been made in these descriptions to the extent probably of 2000 to 2500 bags. The total sales of the week amount to 11,606 bags, including 3058 Uplands, at 7½ to 10 7-8; 2144 Orleans, 9 to 12d; 1783 Tennessees, &c., 7¾ to 10½, and 120 Sea Islands.

TWO DAYS LATER.

Yesterday we received by the Canada, at New-York, intelligence from England two days later than the previous arrivals. We find very few articles of interest, if we except the intelligence from Greece and Spain. Another failure in the cotton trade had taken place.—Bishop Hobart and the celebrated Joanna Southcoat arrived in the Canada. Cotton had declined about ½d. Tobacco remained stationary, but there appeared to be a very limited demand for the article.

From Greece (says the Advocate) the accounts are not so favorable as heretofore. Ibrahim Pacha was not a captive, and it was feared would yet become a formidable enemy. But it would appear from the following article taken from the Morning Chronicle of the 30th August, that Great Britain intended taking a hand in it:—A second express from Paris to a highly respectable house has this day reached the City, stating a report that Missolonghi has been taken possession of by two English frigates, and that when the news reached Constantinople, the Turkish government ordered reprisals. It is added, the visit of the Duke of Wellington to the French capital is relative to the affairs of Greece, and that France will allow England to act in Greece as she pleases, and, if necessary, unite with Englaed in opposition to the views of Russia and Austria.

Accounts from Corfu, of the 29th ult. announce that Redchid Pacha, soon after the arrival of the Captain Pacha off Missolonghi, attempted an assault on the outer works of that fortress, but was repulsed by the Greeks, with considerable loss. Admiral Miaulis, it is said, had burned several Turkish vessels between Modon and Navarino.

SPAIN.

A long and interesting article has appeared in a French paper, the Courier de Pays Bas, repeating a rumor which had been circulated and commented upon for some weeks, that preparations are on foot for forcing Ferdinand to abdicate a throne which he disgraces.—A Belgic paper furnishes an article, dated Madrid, July 21, which says, "we at length approach the denouement of a political drama, the most monstrous that stupidity and ignorance ever performed on the threatre of the world.—We are at the crisis of that ministerial conspiracy, the exposure of which must reveal to us the secrets of many others. Justice and common sense, national rights and the name of Riego, are about to be avenged; and a ministry which have forfeited their honors, betrayed their country, and sold the south of Europe, will soon experience the chastisement which Heaven always reserves for the wicked." The article then goes on to detail the intrigues of the French with the Spanish ministry; and asserts, that by their conduct in Spain, the French ministers have entirely compromised Ferdinand's crown—that they have ruined themselves by their own handy work, and legitimacy is destroyed by its most zealous defenders. The writer says, "We are warranted in concluding that a great political event is preparing beyond the Pyrenees; and that it will be an event calculated to revenge the violated rights of suffering humanity, and in particular those of the Spanish people, which have been most grievously insulted, and that Spain will consequently become a political cancer to the French government."

DOMESTIC.

By an arrival at Norfolk, direct from Key West, intelligence is received of the death of William Miller, Esq'r. *Charge des Affaires* to Guatemala, and formerly Governor of this State, after three days illness. It would appear, that he had not reached Guatemala, but was still waiting at Key West for a vessel. This is the second appointment on that embassy, and in both instances the gentlemen selected were from this State, but neither of them ever reached their destined post. *Raleigh Reg.*

From the Lockport N. Y. Observatory, Sept. 29.

Afflicting Providence.—A gentleman called at our office this morning and related the following circumstance: A young man by the name of *Ephraim Dart*, of Royalton, in this county, had been paying his addresses to a young lady in the neighborhood, and this day was fixed upon for their wedding. He paid a visit to her last Sunday evening, apparently in the full enjoyment of health—with the prospect of a long life, and in the pleasing anticipation of the approaching period, which would enhance his earthly happiness by a union with the object of his affections. As he arose to depart, he turned round as if to wish her a good evening, and dropped down dead upon the floor! Thus has an anticipated occasion of joy and gladness, been made a season of mourning; and she that was to have been attired as the happy bride, is now clothed in the sable vestment, which bespeaks but faintly the anguish of her heart.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. OCT. 7.—On Tuesday morning a most afflictive event occurred at Eliot, about 3 miles from this town Mr. Richard Neale rose from his bed in pursuit of a cat as he said, to kill her. He went to the barn and removed part of the flooring, but did not find her. In the yard he met his wife, whom he threw on the ground, and with an axe severed her head from her body! About eight years ago Mr. Neale, it is said, was affected with hydrophobia, in consequence of receiving on his hands the saliva of a rabid swine, and was for several months after in a delirous state. Since that time he has been, till within a few days, in good health. For about a week before the fatal transaction, he was in a melancholy state of mind, which was imputed to the operation of religious feelings. After having killed Mrs. Neale, he stated to his neighbors that the cat of which he was in pursuit was bewitched, and that the witches had left her and gone into his wife; that he had no intention of killing her when he left the house; expressed his willingness to be taken into custody; and was accordingly committed to York Jail. Mr. and Mrs. Neale had been married about seven years, were each about thirty-seven years of age, were parents of four children, were possessed of a competency, and had lived in uninterrupted harmony. Mrs. Neale was an amiable woman, the daughter of Mr Daniel Goodwin, of Eliot, deceased.

Horse Racing.—The New York Gazette states that a match has been determined upon between a horse from that state and one from the southward for 20,000 dollars a side; the race to take place in six weeks, on the Bath course. When the stakes amount to such a sum, it becomes, we think, nearly time for the adoption of measures to prevent the practice. The morals of the community are of much more importance than the quality of the horses; and racing, we are strongly inclined to think, is not a very certain mode of improving the breed. *Del. Gaz.*

One of the finest Cows we have ever seen has lately been brought into this town. She was imported from Liverpool in 1823, and sold in Boston for $200. Her weight is 1419 lbs. and she girts 6 feet and 8 inches; she is of the short horned breed—her horns being not more than six or eight inches in length. She is now owned by Mr. Obadiah Kendall, of this town. *Boston Palladium.*

Female Aeronaut.—It is announced, in the N. Y. papers, that Madame JOHNSON, a lady from Europe, was to make her first ascension from Castle Garden, on the 18th inst. with the balloon with which Mr. Robinson so recently ascended from the same place.

Within a few months, more than one hundred persons have arrived at New-Orleans from Havana on their way to Mexico, to settle as permanent residents of that Republic, and it is thought that a greater number of emigrants from the Island of Cuba, have reached Mexico by other routes.—This disposition to emigrate, may in part be attributed to the apprehensions felt by many, that at no distant day, much trouble and discontent will be manifested among the heterogeneous population of that Island, and that an appeal to the sword must finally, decide the question, whether the people shall enjoy a government similar to that administered by the surronding Republics, or remain under the controul of a weak and despotic power. Old habits, prejudices or partialities, are more difficult to be eradicated, changed, or separated in the disposition of Spaniards, than perhaps that of the natives of any other country, and were the respective Islands peopled by them alone, the hope of seeing the governments take up the form of a more enlightened or liberal rule, would be hopeless; but fortunately for those who countenance a separation from the mother country, a mixed population has arisen, whose habits and manners approximate more closely to Republicanism, and their physical strength properly brought into action with the aid of foreign auxiliaries, would render the Islands immediately independent.—*Fed. Gazette.*

From the following statement which we find in the late English papers, we may be justified in the expectation of some further information as to the internal situation of those parts of Africa and Asia in which we have always felt the deepest interest. Although we believe that Dr. Clarke suffered himself to be sometimes imposed upon by the natives of the country which he traversed, the world has been greatly benefited by his labours, and his death has been a subject of universal, though vain regret. We are happy, therefore, to find enterprising individuals who are ready to follow his steps, and to pursue that train of researches which prematurely terminated with his existence. We shall look for information from these new travellers with much anxiety: *Nat. Journal.*

CAMBRIDGE, AUG. 26.—The spirit of enterprise, which the late ever to be lamented Dr. Clarke so powerfully excited among the members of this university, has not suffered any abatement. A young man of fortune, lately of Trinity College, Mr. Bland, returned to Cairo, with his friend, Mr. Crompton, on the 15th of last May, after a journey across the desert, which was attended with a good deal of hardship, from the want of water, and from the excessive heat. They had pursued the route of Moses and the Israelites, and, travelling with the Book of Exodus in their hands, had reached Mount Sinai. They drank their coffee on the spot where Moses received the decalogue, visited the cave in which Elijah had taken refuge in Horeb; and placed themselves on the stone wheron Moses sat when his hands were lifted up whilst Israel fought against Amalek. They discovered several caves, containing curious objects of antiquity, not hitherto known nor visited by any traveller. On their return to Cairo, they were preparing to start for Jerusalem and Damascus. We hope to be gratified with further particulars of these interesting travellers.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

COMMODORE PORTER.—The facts mentioned in the following articles we were informed of very shortly after their occurrence, especially those related by the editors of the Richmond Enquirer. As to the offensive letter, in reply to the committee, mentioned in the articles below, on its first receipt we laid the paper containing it aside, determining to give it no further publicity, and hoping that all the Commodore's friends would adopt the same course; but we were disappointed, the letter has passed from print to print, (of the opposition) throughout the Union, and has, we believe seriously, done him more injury than all the Courts Martial that could have been convened could have done. The ultimate course of the President cannot but be approved by all, whether personal friends of the Commodore, on those who "love not Cæsar less, but love Rome more."

From the Alexandria Herald.

"When the report of a proffer having been made Com. Porter to enter into a foreign service was first noticed, we expressed our belief in its truth. The creditable wariness of the National Intelligencer in publishing doubtful matters is well known: and our opinion is fully confirmed by a statement, upon authority in that paper, that the offer had been made. But Com. P. cannot, under his present circumstances, quit the service of his own country for that of another with any degree of propriety. That he might have done it, but for a recent incident, is too notorious to affect a diffident silence about. He would have been, ere this, reinstated by the President, but for the officious interference of a few persons in Washington, who erected themselves into a kind of tribunal for arraigning the *peers* of Com. P. under the flimsy pretext of tendering him a public dinner, and thus, by drawing, in reply to their indiscreet note, and an unguarded letter from the Commodore, of course completely fustrating the reconciliation which, through the medium of one of the best men, was about to take place. Subsequent matters are of too delicate a nature for publication.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

[We have it probably in our power to explain some of the allusions in the preceeding article from the last Alexandria Herald. Gen. Lafayette who seems never tired of doing good, determined to interpose his good offices between Com. Porter and the President of the U. S. He accordingly appealed to the President, at whose house he was staying—(It was on his last visit to Washington, and a few days before he embarked for his native country)—he appealed to the President by the most urgent motives, requesting him to suspend Com. P's sentence, and to restore him to his rank; and enforcing his application by the remark, that he should consider the measure as a favor done to himself by the United States.—The President yielded; and it was arranged that when Com. P. should wait on Gen. L. to take leave of him, the President should meet him, present him his sword, and restore him to the service of his country. Unfortunately at this crisis Com. P. received an invitation to a public dinner by some gentlemen of the District; whose card drew from the Commodore thos eexpressions of dissatisfaction with the Navy Department, which the world has already seen in print. Mr. A. saw this letter; showed it to Gen. Lafayette; and asked him how under such circumstances he could grant the boon which he had requested? When, therefore, Com. P. waited upon Gen. L. instead of meeting him as he intended, the President turned aside and addressed himself to another of the gentlemen present. Such is the version, which we have heard of this transaction.]

ISAAC B. DESHA.

LEXINGTON, KY. SEPT. 29.—This unfortunate young man has been again tried, and convicted. We confess that we did not anticipate this result. From the accounts which we had heard of the jury impannelled to decide upon his fate, and from our knowledge of the principles, and of the influence of those who are most deeply interested in his acquital, we did confidently expect that he would have escaped, without being again compelled to appeal from the *honest verdict of his peers* to the *tender mercies of his judge*. The conduct of judge Brown in granting a new trial, upon grounds so frivolous and absurd, has excited the astonishment of his friends, and the indignation of the public. In our next paper, we shall demonstrate to the world that this gentleman is unworthy of his station, or that we are ignorant of the plainest principles of criminal jurisprudence.

We learn that governor Desha, the father of the accused, attended throughout the trial. We have not yet heard any thing *certain* as to his conduct and demeanor, but he has given ample scope for surmises and rumors. Those who have faith in his private and political integrity, will, of course, be disinclined to believe that he exercised any *undue means* to influence judge or jury.—*Whig.*

The length of the tail of the Comet, which was lately visible, is computed to be about *five millions of miles.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1825.

The last official accounts that we have of the election in Georgia, for Governor, leaves Troup 994 votes ahead; five counties remained to be heard from. By a letter from Milledgeville to a gentleman in this place, it is stated that Clark would receive majorities in those five counties, but not sufficient to elect him. The letter stated that Gov. Troup would be re-elected by a majority of about 300.

The last Fayetteville papers mention that the merchants of that place pay United States money for Cotton, brought to that market. We hope that our planters, who have an eye to their own interests, will take advantage of this, and profit by the opportunity. Fayetteville is now better stocked with Goods of every description, than it ever has been heretofore; and they can be obtained as cheap, Groceries in particular, as at any other market, taking every thing into consideration. Notes on the local Banks of this State are received at the U. S. Branch Bank at par, and checks on the North can be purchased at ½ per cent. premium. If this state of things continue, the Fayetteville Market will hold out inducements to our western planters and merchant, which will be of profit not only to themselves, but to the State generally; and it must be flattering to every North-Carolinian to witness the growing importance of the State, in a commercial point of view. By the establishment of a flourishing commercial mart, it must be obvious to every one that our funds will be retained among us; and of course it will follow that our planters will not only obtain a better price for their produce, but be more certain of obtaining the *cash* when they need it.

The last Observer says that Cotton is coming in briskly, and sells readily at from 14 to 14½ cents. The same paper adds:—"The purchases are made entirely with a view to the supply of the northern manufacturers, and it is said, when that shall have been effected, (for which two or three weeks will probably suffice,) the price will fall, unless subsequent advices from Europe give a more favorable aspect to the market, which is hardly to be expected."

The Raleigh Star says that it *snowed* in that place on Tuesday, the 18th ult. but not sufficient to whiten the earth; and also that snow fell in Franklin county on the same day, for half an hour. It will be recollected that on the morning of the 18th, we had frost for the first time this year, in this place; but it is very seldom that we witness snow so early in the season in this climate.

The Comet.—Speaking of the brilliant stranger who has paraded the Heavens in gorgeous state for the last few evenings, and in reply to a question as to its possible effect on the movements of our globe, a writer in the New-York Evening Post furnishes the following, which will serve to dissipate whatever alarm the rare visitation may have caused in any quarter: *Nat. Int.*

"That its movements will leave our planet entirely in its accustomed order, and all pretended wits to their undisturbed loquacity, is beyond a doubt. Its apparent motion was 13° in 24 hours, as noted in the Post on Monday, hence it must be on another errand than that of disturbing the repose of our world. Its tail, also, is considerably oblique to the line of vision, which could not be true were the Comet approaching our earth when in opposition, as was true at the time of observation. It cannot pass between the earth and sun by any possibility, since it appears in our system first in the region of the Heavens opposite the central luminary."

It is stated that a house in Charleston, (S. C.) which has failed, in consequence of the late Cotton speculation, owes the Custom House about two hundred thousand dollars, and the Banks of that city about six hundred and fifty thousand dollars more.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser of the 8th inst. says, that Walter Livingston and John Stevens, Esquires, have purchased *Eclipse*, the northern, and *Sir Henry*, the southern, champions of the turf, to be kept in this vicinity, exclusively for studs. The price paid for Eclipse was 10,000 dollars, and for Sir Henry 3,000.

The New Orleans Argus of the 15th September, says—

We have been informed by a friend arrived yesterday from the parish of St. James, and who has visited most of the parishes of the interior, that from New-Orleans to Baton Rouge, as well as in the three parishes of La Fourche, that the crops of cotton are very unpromising; the flower, the buds, and even the young bowls are entirely destroyed by the caterpillar, and that the crops will not amount to one half of what had been expected. The same person says that he had understood that the parishes in Florida had not been more favored.

BATON ROUGE, AUG. 27.—We regret to have to state, that the prospect of a good crop of cotton, in this parish, is almost entirely blasted. A new enemy has made its appearance in the form of *caterpillars*. Numerous and extensive cotton fields are in a general state of devastation. A gentleman, on whose veracity we place the utmost confidence, has assured us, that *ten acres* of cotton have been laid waste, by this obnoxious insect in the course of *forty-eight hours*, this week.

The following extract from the Troy Sentinel, shows, that the great improvement which has been made in our modes of travelling is not confined to the communication between our Atlantic Cities:

Rapid Travelling—The rapidity of travelling in the United States, and the means of public conveyance, have so increased within a few years, as to become a matter of astonishment. A friend informs us, that a gentleman now in Troy, travelled from Erie, a distance of 490 miles, in 79 hours, and was detained by business at Buffalo and Canandagua from two to three hours; this is about 130 miles a day. Another gentlemen arrived at the same time in 10 days from the Falls of St. Mary, which are a little this side of Mackinaw. He was detained two days at Detroit and four hours at Utica, leaving seven days and twenty hours to travel 1100 miles, which is near 140 miles a day.—Such are the signs of prosperity in a land of freedom. No wonder the country grows and strengthens so fast, when every part enjoys such easy intercourse with all the rest.

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20.—Cotton, sales 14 a 14½; Bacon 6½ a 7; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 18 a 19; Corn, 50 a 60; Flour, super. 6 a 6½; Flaxseed, 80 a 85; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 3; Lime, 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 40 a 42½; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 35 a 40; Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 12; Salt, Liverpool, 90, Turk's Island, &c. 65 a 75; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

Cheraw, Oct. 18.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 42 a 45—Peach, 50 a 55; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, nominal, 12½ a 13½; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 24; Corn, scarce, 70 a 80; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 45 a 50; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) $8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a $1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 1 25; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

MARRIED,

In Lincoln county, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. John Robinson, Dr. *James S. Harris*, of this county, to Miss *Jane J. Hayes*, of Lincoln.

DIED,

In this county, on the 25th ult. Miss *Elizabeth Black*, daughter of Mr. Samuel Black.

In this county, on the 18th ult. Mr. *Robert Silliman*, Post-Master at Morrison's Tan Yard, aged 40 years.

Public Auction.

THERE will be sold, on Thursday, the 10th day of November next, at the dwelling-house of the late David Johnson, deceased, the following property, viz:—

Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Corn, Cotton, Fodder, Hay and Oates,

One WAGON and hind gears, *Farming Implements*, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with various other articles, &c. A reasonable credit, and due attendance, will be given by me. N. B. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

MATTHEW BAIN, *Adm'r.*

October 27, 1825.—2it58

Patent Corn-Sheller,

A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in *three minutes*, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.

Charlotte, Oct. 29, 1825.—57tf

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration, at the August Court, on the estate of Andrew Lawing, sen. deceased, requests all persons indebted to his estate, to come forward and make settlement. Also all persons having claims against said estate, are required to present them within the time prescribed by law. WM. E. M'REE, *Adm'r.*

October 4, 1825.—4wt57

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAY-STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

Offer for sale, just received—

75 Bbls. Muscovado SUGAR,
125 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
1500 bush'ls Liverpool Salt,
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
20 bags Pepper,
20 do Spice,
15 do Race Ginger,
10 qr. casks Sweet Malaga Wine,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do Northern Gin,
10 do Tanner's Oil,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
1 do Share Moulds,
2 do Sheet Iron,
2000 lbs. Blistered Steel,
1000 do German do
500 do Cast-Steel,
175 kegs wrought & cut Nails, & Brads,
30 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 do 8-10 and 10-12 Glass,
100 bags Shot,
75 kegs FFF and FF Powder,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do Writing Paper,
3 tons Logwood,
3 hhds. Copperas,
200 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
200 do Spanish Indigo,
1500 do Madder,
2500 do Alum,
1500 do Salt Petre,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging.

With an assortment of Patent MEDICINES, and PAINTS, dry and in oil.

Also, a complete assortment of

Wool Machine Cards,

always on hand.

October, 1825.—2mt65

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of IRWIN & NORWOOD, or to C. M. Norwood *individually*, are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Also, all persons having any demands against either of the above concerns, are requested to present them for payment. I hope none will neglect this notice, as I intend removing to the west immediately after our County Court, and all accounts left unsettled will be put in suit indiscriminately.

C. M. NORWOOD.

I have still on hand a quantity of Leather, Harness, and coarse Shoes—good Sole Leather can be had at 33⅓ cents, for cash. C. M. N.

Charlotte, Oct. 28, 1825.—2it58

Agricultural.

THE following premiums will be competed for at the LINCOLN

Agricultural Society,

on the second Tuesday in November, at which time the Directors of the Society are particularly solicited to attend.

1. For the best Plough, drawn by two horses, a premium of $5 00
For the best one horse Plough, 3 00
2. For the best Colt, of the horse or mule kind, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each $5 00
3. For the best Bull or Heifer Calf, not less than six nor more than eighteen months old, each $3 00
4. For the best Boar or Sow Pig, same age, each $3 00
5. For the best of plain Domestic Cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 5 yards, $2 00
For the best piece of Twiled, mixed as above, same quantity, $2 00
6. For the best Coverlet, of cotton and wool, $2 00
For the best Cotton Counterpane, 2 00
7. For the best piece of Domestic Flannel, not less than 10 yards, $2 00
8. For the best piece of Blanketing, not less than 5 yards, and one wide, $2 00
9. For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yards, and one wide, $2 00
10. For the greatest quantity of Cotton raised on one acre of Upland, $3 00
11. For the greatest quantity of Corn raised on one acre of Upland, $3 00
12. For the greatest quantity of Wheat, on the same kind of land, $3 00
13. For the greatest quantity of Rye, same kind of land, $3 00
14. For the greatest quantity of Barley, same as to land, $1 00
15. For the best Straw Cutter, 4 00
16. For the best constructed Cotton Harrow, $2 00
17. For the best two horse Plough, constructed for opening water furrows, or furrows to deposite manure. $4 00
18. For the best Whetstone, or Stones calculated for wheting English or German Scythes, or any other kind of superior whetstone, of which it appears to the Society that there is a sufficient or valuable quarry, to be of public utility—a premium of $2 00

By order of the Society,

VARDRY M'BEE, *Sec'ry.*

2wt58

Notice.

ON Tuesday, the 8th of November next, the subscriber will offer for sale, on his premises, about

60 *head of Hogs*, 30 *head of Sheep*,

some Cattle, two second hand GIGS, and some other articles

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers. Bonds and approved security will be required. STEN. FOX.

October 20, 1825.—2it57

Lost or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, in Charlotte, on Tuesday evening of the last County Court, a good SADDLE, a little worn, with plated stirrup irons, and a plated snuffle-bit BRIDLE;—also two Blankets, one a point blanket, and the other a small Indian blanket, entirely new; also a leather Sursingle. Any person giving me any information so that I can get them again, will be thankfully rewarded for their trouble.

JAMES KIRK.

Charlotte, Oct. 21, 1825.—3it58

Carpenters.

WANTED, immediately, two Journeymen Carpenters. Also, two apprentices will be taken to learn the business.

WM. H. STANDLEY.

Charlotte, Oct. 6, 1825.—54*

Estate of Col. Robinson.

THE subscriber, acting as the qualified executor of the estate of Milas J. Robinson, will expose to sale, on a credit of twelve months, at the dwelling-house of the deceased in Providence, on Friday, the 4th of November, a large and valuable stock of

HOGS, MULES, *Horses, Cattle,*

and Farming Utensils of every description; together with a part of the crop of the farm the present season, consisting of

Corn, Fodder, Hay,

and a large lot of prime COTTON.

THOMAS G. POLK, *Executor.*

Willswood, Oct. 16, 1825.—2it57

P. S. All persons having claims against the estate, as well as those indebted by book account and note, are requested to be present on that day. T. G. P.

Cash or Produce.

WE will give for COTTON three dollars in seed, or twelve dollars and a half packed, in payment of our out-standing debts; therefore our debtors will please take particular notice, and avail themselves of the present opportunity, as the like may not occur again, and we must have *Cotton* or *Cash*.

COOPER & M'GINN.

Oct. 22, 1825.—3it58

Take Particular Notice,

THAT the Firm hitherto existing under the name of GRAHAM & WILKINSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them by note or book account, are particularly required to call and settle them on or before the Tuesday of next November Court, otherwise they will be put into the hands of some officer for immediate collection, as longer indulgence than that cannot nor will not be given

A. GRAHAM,
A. G. WILKINSON.

Charlotte, Oct. 24, 1825.—3it58

☞ All persons having claims against A. G. Wilkinson, are requested to present them on or before the above date for settlement.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of the subscribers, heretofore carried on in the name of *Benjamin Hammet*, is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the said concern, will make payment to either of the subscribers; and it is expected that payment will be made with the *present crop*, as it is necessary to close the affairs of the concern as early as possible. Should there be any unsettled accounts against the concern, they are requested to be rendered without delay.

BENJAMIN HAMMET,
JOHN ROBINSON.

Charleston, Oct. 1.

Notice.

THE subscriber having taken the Brick Store lately occupied by Mr. A. Rice, next door to Mr. Charles O'Neale, in King-street, intends continuing the same line of business as heretofore, and hopes for a continuance of his former customers, as they may rely on the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. For the purpose of winding up the concern of Mr. Robinson and himself, and keeping his business distinct, he will carry it on under the Firm of *B. Hammet & Co.*

BENJAMIN HAMMET.

☞ In withdrawing my connexion of business with Mr. Hammet, I cannot, consistent with my feelings, but express my entire satisfaction with his conduct. Mr. H. has lived with me as Clerk and Co-partner for upwards of *eleven years*; in the whole time I have ever found him attentive, and of the strictest integrity, and recommend a continuance of the public support he has hitherto received.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Charleston, S. C. Oct. 8.—4it60

☞ The Yorkville Pioneer, Catawba Journal, and Western Carolinian, will insert the above weekly for one month, and send on their bills for payment.

To Sell or Rent,

A SMALL tract of Land, lying near Steel Creek meeting-house, with twenty-five acres of good tilable land, and a good meadow. For further particulars, apply to

JONAS C. RUDISILL.

Oct. 12, 1825.—6it60

Notice.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on Wednesday, the 23d day of November next, at his present dwelling-house, (near Mr. Jas. Spratt's, on the Old Nation road,)

One hundred Acres of Land,

lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, four miles south of Charlotte, adjoining the lands of Beverly Byram and Thos. Boyd, and is equal to any land in the county for the production of corn, cotton, &c.; has tolerable improvements, well watered, and healthy. Also, three Negroes, an excellent plantation Wagon, with gears, about four hundred bushels of Corn, a quantity of Fodder, stock of all kinds, together with every necessary article of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, &c.

PETER ULRICH.

P. S. Will also be sold at the same time, one excellent Terrestrial GLOBE, 20 inches in diameter, set in an elegant mahogany frame; together with a valuable collection of BOOKS, &c. P. U.

October 13, 1825.—3it57

Notice.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th September last, a negro man named WILL, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a slender form, and when spoken to has a down-cast look. Said negro was purchased by me from Mr. James M'Culloch, of Mecklenburg, N. C. in December, 1820. Whoever will apprehend said negro and lodge him in any jail, and give me information so that I can get him again, shall be suitably rewarded. Information relative to him directed to Camden, S. C. will be received.

JAMES KENDRICK.

October, 1825.—3it57

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

POETRY.

The following lines are on the "Falls of Niagara," and among all the tributes of the Muse to that great wonder of nature, we do not remember any so comprehensive, and at the same time so geographically correct, as this.

The thoughts are strange that crowd into my brain,
While I look upward to thee. It would seem
As if God poured thee from his 'hollow hand,'
And hung his bow upon thy awful front; [him
And spoke in that loud voice, which seem'd to
Who dwelt in Patmos for his Saviour's sake,
'The sound of many waters;' and had bade
Thy flood to chronicle the ages back,
And notch His cent'ries in the eternal rocks.

Deep calleth unto deep. And what are we,
That hear the question of that voice sublime?
Oh! what are all the notes that ever rung
From war's vain trumpet by thy thundering side!
Yes, what is all the riot man can make
In his short life, to thy unceasing roar!
And yet, bold babbler, what art thou to Him
Who drown'd a world and heap'd the waters far
Above its loftiest mountains?—a light wave
That breaks and whispers of its Maker's might.

AUTUMN—BY BARRY CORNWALL.

There is a fearful spirit busy now:
Already have the elements unfurl'd
Their banners: the great sea-wave is upcurl'd:
The cloud comes: the fierce winds begin to blow
About, and blindly on their errands go,
And quickly will be pale, red leaves be hurl'd
From their dry boughs, and all the forest world
Stripp'd of its pride, be like a desert show.
I love that moaning music which I hear
In the bleak gusts of Autumn, for the soul
Seems gathering tidings from another sphere;
And in sublime, mysterious sympathy,
Man's bounding spirit ebbs and swells more high,
Accordant to the billow's loftier roll.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

FROM THE TRENTON EMPORIUM.

THE HAPPY MAN.

That some men in the world enjoy more happiness than others is unquestionable, and that this arises rather from the peculiarly constitution of the mind than from any other source is equally certain. Most of the evils we encounter in life, are imaginary, and the pain they occasion is proportionate to the acuteness of our minds.

Harry Farr was a name long remembered in the neat village of Alesbury, and remembered with that warmth of friendship which has its origin deep in the heart. Sorrow and misfortune never found a more stiff necked rebel than they found in him—he possessed a mind of rather an eccentric cast, and though on every subject he thought rationally, though in all his ideas the workings of a strong and steady mind were visible, still he thought, and acted out every hypothesis of his brain, with steadiness and unwavering constancy. He seemed to be incapable of dwelling on particulars, always looking forward to general results—and when the whole prospect, as far as the eye could reach was overclouded, his mind went further and dwelt in happy contemplation on a still more distant resting place beyond the last anchorage of mortality.

He had his troubles—who has not? He came at manhood to a small estate, an inheritance for which a worthy ancestor had labored long and hard—and he was merry when he spoke of the many days of toil fortune had thus put away from him—but just as he was commencing shop-keeping business, a distant kinsman discovering a flaw in his title, ejected him and he was turned penny-less on the world. It seemed not to cause a momentary disappointment.—It is best, he said, that one should have something to occupy the mind; and business may as well do it as pleasure; I shall eat and drink, and sleep as soundly as before; I am happy, because I will be so.

He had engaged himself, when his prospects were most fair, to a pretty girl in the village, who, being mistress of a small legacy herself thought it would be derogatory to her to marry any other than a man of property, and Harry's misfortune determined her to cut the tie, and run loose. She received him the next evening, after the news of the termination of the suit arrived, in her father's parlor: it was remarked that she had prepared herself on the occasion, with extraordinary pains, to look as killing as possible, and when he was seated, she told him with an air of great dignity, in substance that he was now poor, he was consequently unworthy of her, and would please to govern himself accordingly. She waited, possibly expecting him to drop down dead in a minute, before her. But Harry only drummed on the chair back, laughed at her pretty formality, and tapped his snuff-box to take a pinch together, as he said, before they parted. The young lady was mortified; she resolved to strike deeper, and added in a confidential whisper that she was to be married to young Mr. Stubs, in a fortnight. Indeed, said Harry, astonished, well my dear madam shall I have the honor to sell you the wedding suit? with a simplicity which bespoke the sincerity of the queston.

A great portion of discontent which broods over human life, arises from the petty jars with others, to which we are all constantly liable. Harry was proof against trouble of this sort. If people illtreated him, he pitied them; if they tried to injure his character, he laughed at it, because said he, they do but throw dust in their own eyes who throw against the wind, and a man who by his actions gives the lie to slander, always keeps to the windward of his enemy. If any one abused him, he generally listened with perfect indifference; put his hands in his pocket, and said it is like other wind, it neither breaks the bones nor bruises the flesh, it gives no pain; and he often observed jocularly, that he wondered how people could be much ruffled by the mere combination of sounds he uttered; mere breath, which costs the brawler all the labor, the hearing nothing.

Thus Harry Farr parried off the evils which dash with bitterness the bowl of human happiness in so many instances. He had made up his mind to be contented from the beginning, "what can't be cured must be endured," and he reasoned very logically that what must be endured, however unpleasant it may appear to the mind, might as well be endured with a light heart as a heavy one. Nor was there wanting a single spark of good sound sense in his conduct, few as may be the examples of the same conduct in the world. If Providence overrules and directs all the wants of life, surely we ought not to repine; though in filling up the history of our fortunes she throws much shade as well as sunshine; only admit the maxim that all for the best, and we cannot have a rational foundation on which to build the castle of discontent.

Over many of the early years of Harry Farr, the clouds of misfortune hung blackly; but he made the best of every thing, and thanked God for what he had, instead of fretting about what he had not. If he met with losses he set about repairing them at once; if sick he managed his concerns as well as he was able; if wronged, took the wisest method of getting justice; he would not throw away two dollars after one in a law suit, or be a blackguard because others began it and set him the example; and how think you, reader, he came out at last.

There is a large white stone mansion, on the eastern hill side; you may see it from the village; with capacious barns and out houses; in the midst of as noble a farm as any in all the country.—The ornamental and fruit trees arranged in beautiful order; the fields elegantly laid out; the firm stone fences; the droves of fat cattle that fatten in the meadows and the fine horses that sport round the capacious barn yard, mark as a residence of taste and wealth. That is the homestead of the Farr family; they own all the hill side: and their motto is —"Do right yourself, and Providence will do you no wrong in the end."

MOSCOW.

The following details of the great Napolean's escape from the palace of the Czars, is picturesque and entertaining. It was shouted that the Kremlin was on fire: and this incident decided Napoleon. He hastily descended the norther staircase famous for the massacre of the Strelitzes, and desired to be guided out of the city to the distance of a league on the road to Petersburg, toward the imperial Palace of Petrowsky.

'But we were encircled by a sea of fire, which blocked up all the gates of the Citadel, and frustrated the first attempts that were made to depart. After some search, we discovered a postern gate leading between the rocks of the Moskwa. It was by this narrow passage that Napoleon, his officers and guard, escaped from the Kremlin. But what had they gained by this movement? They had approached nearer to the fire, and could neither retreat nor remain where they were; and how were they to advance? how force a passage thro' the waves of this ocean of flame? Those who had traversed the city, stunned by the tempest and blinded by the ashes, could not find their way, since the streets themselves were no longer distinguishable amidst the ruins.

'There was no time to be lost.—The roaring of the flames around us became every moment more violent. A single narrow winding street, all on fire, appeared to be rather the entrance than the outlet to this hell.—The Emperor rushed on foot and without hesitation into this narrow passage. He advanced amid the crackling of the flames, the crash of floors, and the fall of burning timbers, and of the red hot iron roofs which tumbled around him. These ruins impeded his progress. The flames which, with impetuous roar, consumed the edifices between which we were proceeding beyond the walls, were blown about by the wind, and formed an arch over our heads. We walked on a ground of fire, beneath, a fiery sky, and between two walls of fire. The intense heat burned our eyes, which we were nevertheless obliged to keep open and fixed on the danger. A consuming atmosphere, glowing ashes, detached flames, parched our throats, and rendered our respiration short and dry; and we were almost suffocated by the smoke.—Our hands were burned, either by endeavouring to protect our faces from the insupportable heat, or in brushing off the sparks which every moment covered and penetrated our garments.

'In this inexpressible distress, and when a rapid advance seemed to be our only means of safty, our guide stopped in uncertainty and agitation. Here would probably have terminated our adventurous career, had not some pillagers of the first corps recognized the Emperor amidst the whirling flames: they ran up and guided him towards the smoking ruins of a quarter which had been reduced to ashes in the morning.

'It was then that we met the Prince of Eckmuhl. This marshal, who had been wounded at the Moskwa, had desired to be carried back among the flames to rescue Napoleon, or to perish with him. He threw himself into his arms with transport, the Emperor received him kindly, but with that composure which in danger he never lost for a moment.

'To escape from this vast region of calamities, it was further necessary to pass a long convoy of powder which was defiling amidst the fire.—This was not the least of his dangers, but it was the last, and by night fall he arrived at Petrowsky.'

Segur's Russian expedition.

Candidates for Matrimonial Honors.

The increase in the matrimonial advertisements puts us in mind of a hoax of this sort which was played off a short time since. It was agreed in a gay party of ladies and gentlemen that an advertisement should be inserted in a London morning paper, as from a lady who felt inclined to taste the joys of matrimony, more speedily than to all appearance the ordinary way would enable her to do, giving the longing maiden a fair portion of beauty and riches. Letters were received in reply from between fifty and sixty swains of all descriptions, to each of whom an answer was addressed, stating that so far the writer was not objected to, but that the lady would like previously to his being introduced to her, "unseen to see him;" at the same time requesting each to be in the pit of the Drury-lane Theatre on a certain evening, dressed in a particular way, and immediately on the conclusion of the first piece, to stand upon the benches and apply a quizzing glass to the right eye.

All succeeded so well, that as soon as the curtain fell, above 50, of all ages, mounted the benches—from the smooth-chinned Adonis of fifteen, to the sleek, portly, selfconfident widower of fifty, and the shrivelled, worn out, and emaciated bachelor of sixty, all adorned according to order in the gayest style, and with the utmost nicety, to make the deeper impression on the heart of the fair prize. High swelled their bosoms with hope, as with studied action the sparkling glass was raised to the eye; but who shall paint the astonishment, dismay, and rage, alternately depicted on their countenances, on discovering the sudden failure of all their hopes? With such velocity did they all descend from their unenviable attitude, to "hide their diminished heads" among the crowd, that the decrepit lover of sixty, might have fancied his knees once more possessed of the pliancy of twenty. If this should meet the eye of some of the actors in this humorous piece, they will readily believe that no Farce produced at Old Drury, ever went off so much to the satisfaction of the authors; though the actors thought the conclusion rather too tragic to allow a repetition.

Hert's Mercury.

Welch Nuptials.—Our readers are not, perhaps, a ware of the existence of a curious wedding ceremony among the Welch. The bride gathers round her a party of friends on horse-back, and being herself mounted on the best horse she can get, she sets off, pursued by the husband and her party, similarly equipped. When the husband has caught the bride he becomes entitled to espouse her. These races are more or less numerously attended, according to the respect in which the parties are held, and are sometimes obstinately prolonged.—Even after the bride is caught, the race continues for the prize, which is some mark of distinction given to the winner. One of these marriages took place last week at Methyr Cinog, to the great entertainment of that part of the county of Monmouth. *One hundred and fifty horses* had a race of 23 miles at full gallop, during the whole of which distance the bride was one of the foremost; and was captured with much difficulty by the bridegroom. The race was at last won by a *grey mare*, and as our informant says, none of the slenderest. *Hereford Independent.*

An old 'Revolutioner.'—'Here, boys, are the marks of war,' said an old veteran, the other day, as he opened an old revolutionary vest, full of bullet and bayonet holes, and showed the scars on his breast. He was wounded, dreadfully wounded, *nine* times in the battle of fort Griswold. His breast was literally torn open by bayonets and musket balls, so that the beating of his heart was distinctly seen. 'Would you still fight, if you were able?' asked a British officer, as he passed by him weltering in his blood, '*Yes!*' was the bold reply, and the opportunity for thus expressing his devotion to the cause of his country, rekindled the expiring lamp of life.—This officer happened to possess a spark of humanity. 'It is a pity that so young and noble a man should die in this manner,' and he gave him a silk cap, which he stuffed into his breast, and staunched the blood. The young soldier unexpectedly recovered, and is now a venerable and respected inhabitant of this town. 'Here, boys, are the marks of war,' and his whole soul seemed beaming from his keen eye, as he exhibited his numerous wounds to a group of youths who had gathered around, and gazed with admiration on one, who, in olden time, arose, as it were from the dead.—*Bos. Gaz.*

A coffer without a lock, shows that it contains no treasure; as a mouth always open denotes an empty brain.

ON DEATH.

Some have styled this certain, but at most times unwelcome visiter, the King of Terrors, when he might with less impropriety have been termed the terror of Kings. The Poet has lent his fictions, the Painter his colors, the Orator his tropes, to portray Death as the grand destroyer, the enemy, the prince of phantoms and of shades. But can he be called the destroyer, who for a perishable state, gives us that which is eternal?—Can he be styled the enemy, who is the best friend only of the best, who never deserts them at their utmost need, and whose friendship proves the most valuable to those who live the longest? Can he be termed the prince of phantoms and of shades, who destroys that which is transient and temporary to establish that which alone is real and fixed? And what are the mournful escutcheons, the sable trophies, and the melancholy insignia, with which we surround him—the sepulchral gloom, the mouldering carcase and the slimy worm? These, indeed, are the idle fears and empty terrors, not of the dead but of the living. The dark domain of Death we dread, indeed, to enter, but we ought rather to dread the ruggedness of some of the roads that lead to it. But if they are rugged, they are short; and it is only those that are smooth that are wearisome and long.—But perhaps he summons us too soon from the feast of life. Be it so; if the exchange be not for the better, it is not his fault, but our own: or he summons us late—the call is rather a reprieve than a sentence; for who would wish to sit at the board when he can no longer partake of the banquet, or to live on to pain, when he has long been dead to pleasure? Tyrants can sentence their victims to death, but how much more dreadful would be their power could they sentence them to life? Life is the goaler of the soul in this filthy prison, and its only deliverer is Death: what we call life is a journey to Death, and what we call Death is a passport to Life. True wisdom thanks Death for what he takes, and still more for what he brings. Let us, therefore, like sentinels, be ready because we are uncertain, and calm because we are prepared. There is nothing formidable about death but the consequences of it; and these we can ourselves regulate and control. The shortest life is long enough if it lead to a better, and the longest is too short if it do not.

National Tales.

A NEW PERIODICAL WORK.

THE first volume of a *Series of Tales*, translated and compiled from the works of different authors, and not previously published in the United States, was issued from the New-York press in the month of July last; and in October next a second volume will make its appearance.

In the preface to the first volume, the editor announced it to be his intention to continue the work quarterly, if the public patronized the undertaking. Since then he has had the most satisfactory proofs, that his efforts to increase the present stock of literary amusement and instruction have been generally acceptable. The following are a few of the testimonies in its favor, which have appeared in different journals:—

"From the examination our leisure has permitted us to give it, we think it quite an entertaining volume for those who generally devote themselves to that branch of reading. It is the first of a projected series, and purports to be translated and compiled from the writings of different authors; and we infer that the design of the editor is to collect and preserve such pieces as are really worthy of preservation, but which, as they are scattered through a variety of publications, are fugitive and perishable. The number before us (which to the credit of the editor be it spoken, is on handsome paper, and very well printed,) contains eleven tales, pretty equal in merit, and so selected as to suit a diversity of taste."—*New-York Statesman.*

"We have not leisure to peruse the whole, but from what we have read, we entertain no doubt but the book will be sought after by those readers who find in works of fiction, a relaxation from the labours and anxiety of business. The handsome style in which the volume is got up, will powerfully recommend it to the notice of the ladies."—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

"The object of the editor, as he declares in his preface, is to preserve fugitive tales of merit, that might otherwise sink into oblivion, and also to communicate to the public such deserving original pieces as may come within his reach. He appears to have made in the present volume a very interesting compilation, and we doubt not it willbe read with great pleasure."—*New-York Gazette*

"A beautiful little volume entitled 'National Tales,' has just been published by the book-sellers of this city. The compiler and editor has shown considerable taste in the present selection, and if he continues to be guided by the same discriminating spirit, he will confer a great boon on the public by his judicious labours.—There is, perhaps, no species of writing so instructive and amusing as little tales and stories in which the manners and customs of foreign nations are faithfully embodied. To young persons they are peculiarly attractive. The incidents of the plots create an interest directly in the mind, but this interest is merely the enchantress that leads the young intellect to a just apprehension of historical facts, or national manners."—*National Advocate.*

"The editor intends, if sufficient encouragement is given, to issue a volume quarterly.—From a cursory perusal of the first volume, we think he is well qualified for the task he has undertaken. To some, it may seem no labour, merely to select; but they little know what perseverance it requires to drudge through all the works of fiction which this fruitful age has produced. Setting aside this, it requires nice discrimination to separate the worthless from that which is valuable, and the moral from that which is vicious. We would recommend this volume to the patronage of the public. The tales are selected with good taste and judgment—the typographical execution of the work is neat, and moreover, it is offered at a reasonable price: three considerations that are important—but in our day extremely rare. We hope the editor will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to go on with a work which he seems so well qualified to make interesting and instructive."—*New-York Courier.*

"This selection of entertaining tales, is the promising commencement of a plan of no little propriety and necessity, that of collecting and combining in a regular form the choicest of modern tales; a species of writing which seems to have become as popular in this age as polite essays have in others. The present duodecimo comprises eleven tales, combining several varieties of style. Each may be read with vivid interest, supplying with amusement or moral instruction those occasional moments of leisure, which count as too many to be passed without employment, and as too few to allow of an occupation that requires a stretch of attention."
[*New-York National Advocate.*

"The first volume of a projected series of tales, translated and compiled from the works of different authors in every country, who have acquired celebrity in that department of literature, has just been published in New-York. It contains eleven well-written stories, some sober and some gay. One of their best qualities (at least, that which will gain the popular favor) is their brevity."—*Boston Galaxy.*

"The selections, for the present volume, are, *The Freebooter, Transmigration, The Thessalian Lovers, Mary Stukely, The Fair Marsellaise, The Crusaders, The Fortress of Saguntum, Imilda de' Lamhertazzi, The Monks of La Trappe, Goodrich Castle,* and *Master and Man.* We have not room for a particular discussion of the merits of these tales; and shall therefore simply say, that they appear, in the language of physicians, to be well calculated to 'fulfil the indications' hinted at by us above. They are short, well imagined, in different styles, and of various merits. Some people, we are aware, make it a point to set up against this sort of writing, a most obstreperous and pertinacious clamour, which is either sheer affectation, or the fruit of a dull and unexcitable fancy. We insist that there is more true talent, more originality, more genius, required for the invention of a really good tale, aye, even of a 'Tale for the Nursery,' than is wanted for the concoction of volumes of the solemn quackery, which passes in these days of humbug for science and philosophy."—*New-York Review.*

Having offered a premium for original domestic tales, the editor calculates on giving a considerable portion of these in the progress of the work. Already several competitors have appeared, whose productions, if approved of, shall have a place in the forthcoming volume.

'National Tales' will in future be published at 42 William-street, New-York, at *four dollars* per annum. To subscribers who transmit a year's subscription in advance, the four volumes will be forwarded regularly as published, to any post-town in the State of New-York, free of additional expenses; all charges for conveyance beyond the State, must be paid by the subscriber. Single volumes may be had at *one dollar*.

New-York, September, 1825.